

1983

## The College News 1983-3-31 Vol. 5 No. 4

Students of Bryn Mawr College

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# Special Bryn Mawr Issue!!

## The Snooze

Mostly Haverford, some Bryn Mawr

[March 31, 1983]  
[Vol. 5, No. 4]

### Haverford to admit men in '87

by A Mawrter

In a statement to the Haverford student body yesterday, the Haverford administration announced a surprise decision to admit men to the incoming Class of 1987. Reasons for this radical departure from traditional Haverford policy, according to a spokesman for the committee, included:

—A falling application rate which

has not been alleviated by Haverford's decision to go co-ed and admit women;

—The review and assessment earlier this year of the composition of the student body, its strengths, weaknesses and elements which were lacking;

—The desire of the Haverford community at large to change its image from one where freshman males "are not traditionally loved" to one at

which men can be respected members of the College, equal in all respects to their female counterparts.

The response of the women at both Bryn Mawr and Haverford varied. "We'll believe it when we see it," one remarked. "Who are we to suddenly reverse a long-standing tradition and admit men? I've become used to the Haverford male as he is; the change will be too much," another com-

mented.

One woman simply exclaimed, "It's about time!"

The admission of men is to be a gradual process. A small proportion of the incoming class, about 20 percent, will be men, with a goal of 30 percent by 1990. The administration hopes this gradual adjustment period will make life for the bi-College community easier and more enjoyable.

The implications of this move are far-reaching. Will sports be modified to allow for a tri-system? What about room exchange? How about quotas? How will the inferiority/superiority complexes of present Fords be affected? What will cooperation do? Can traditions such as Class Night continue?

Stay tuned for next exciting installment.

### Dunn will drive van, sex ratio at issue



Dean Dunn will assume the wheel soon.

by Silly Person

Dean Mary Maples Dunn, in an effort to further tri-college cooperation, will soon be behind the wheel of the tri-college van to provide extra runs. The new schedule will include 6 a.m. trips, "for someone who might want to jog on Swarthmore's lovely grounds," Dunn stated, and on Sundays every one and a half hours.

All runs will leave from Goodhart and go directly to Swarthmore. Dunn was somewhat hard-pressed to find the most beneficial time in which to provide more runs. "We really are not concerned with academic cooperation at

this point; the male/female ratio is all-important."

"We want to see a greater variety of people at parties," she claimed.

Dunn is eager to begin her new duties, although she has never driven a van before. She is confident that driving lessons with Tex have given her the skills needed to maneuver the van.

Should the pilot program succeed, Deans Paula Mayhew and Richard Hamilton will also climb behind the wheel.

"The next expansion in the 'balance the ratio' campaign will be van caravans to Villanova, Penn, and other

scenic institutions," Dunn announced.

She promised heavy publicity and further schemes should the new service prove to be a bust. "Our next move may be to require one trip to Swarthmore in order to graduate," she said. Rumors of a similar requirement vis-a-vis Haverford were denied last week by Vice President David Potter of Haverford, when Dunn was unavailable for comment.

Dunn denied the College was desperate for more social life for its students. "As I see it, this is merely an expansion upon my Convocation New Year's resolution to get out and do more," she said.

### LUAU denounces all, demands attitude change from community

by A New Writer

There's a new Bryn Mawr-only group getting off the ground these days, called Leave Us Alone, Huh? (LUAU), dedicated to "apathy and intellectual disdain," according to co-founder Kathy Smalley '84.

"We had a tough time getting together to name ourselves," Smalley observed proudly, adding that "we think we won't be able to get the interest up in any more meetings this semester." Smalley and fellow founder Ann Tisket '85 think that "apathy is here to stay, and we're tired of feminism too."

Smalley asked, "Where does our student government get off asking who gives a shit? Why can't we just pay our dues and not care what group gets the money? Listen, if they can't just stay home listening to their stereotypes and ordering out, that's their problem."

#### A Good Time

The group won't be doing much, Tasket confirmed, but there may be a t-shirt forthcoming anyway. "We got a BMC-only budget for a party in honor of ourselves," Smalley said. "We think

a good time without responsibilities is really important. We work hard here taking tests and writing papers, and we deserve what we want."

Tisket concurred. "I just want to be left alone to be naive and self-interested," she stated. "We know a lot of people think like us. Our resumes may not be cluttered with activities, but our heads will be together and we'll like ourselves," she observed.

"I think we're entitled to watch other people do all the work," she claimed.

"Honor Code or not, what real responsibilities do we have? We're students, that's all, and anything else is an imposition on our time to relax, be with our friends, and generally be adolescents."

#### "What the Fuck?"

The co-founders have debated extending membership in their group to Haverford, but find that "they talk more than we do about being involved. It really isn't true, but it's hard to recruit. They have reputations. You know," she said earnestly.

SGA officials are reportedly worried that support from the common treasury may be construed as an endorsement of indolence, so a forum-emergency meeting-ice cream social called "What the Fuck" will take place next week, or whenever the publicity comes out, to explain why SGA feels compelled to give money to LUAU.

In the meantime, prospective members are asked to contact Tisket, who is always at Coffee Hour and all three hours of Haffner brunch.

### New Gym must go, parking will rise on shattered pool foundations soon

by Someone, We Forget

In a surprise move Monday, President Mary Patterson McPherson of Bryn Mawr College (next to Haverford but before Villanova) announced that the foundation for the New Gym will be razed to make way for additional parking space.

"We attempt to take student opinion into account in such decisions," McPherson said, "and the three students we asked said: We want places for our convertibles."

The demolition order countervenes several months of work on the edifice, scheduled to be completed sometime

next year. The College had in hand or pledged the money for completion of the gym, with its regulation-sized swimming pool and trendy squash courts. The money not expended for the gym will instead now be used to design a parking lot or lots, or possibly a neo-Gothic parking garage.

"Parking has always been a problem at Bryn Mawr ever since cars became a common item of student possession," noted Dean Mary Maples Dunn briskly. "I'm not at all surprised that people would rather put up with the small pool and the cramped facilities of the old Gym than forego this possibility for alleviating parking stress."

SGA President Sara Halfabrain commented, "I think the administration is more like a meter maid than

anything else, but I like this decision. We have a committee that will work with them to plan the new parking."

Demolition crews will probably be on campus within the week to begin the task of undoing the construction already completed. Parts of the semi-completed structure will be auctioned off to undisclosed bidders.

Some protests have been raised by student athletes who think they can't go another year without squash courts. Calling themselves the Block Lot Tyranny (BLT) group, they have threatened to hang a banner on May Day from the old Gym reading "Save Gas - Ride Horses" or "Go Squash and Run Rackets."

"Yeah, we're mad," one of the protestors said. "They can't ever finish anything they start around here. We've been telling prospectives for years that there's this new gym in the works, and they put a model in the library and everything, and here we are ready to put up a parking lot."

"We think the additional parking will be a good thing," McPherson emphasized, and added thoughtfully, "Of course student protest will be listened to, but hanging banners is a bit excessive in my view."

"There's no good reason another generation of Bryn Mawr students can't put up with the old gym," Dunn

asserted. "Admissions has agreed that it can sell the idea of a time-honored athletic tradition to incoming students. Lions spouting water are still attractive to the average 17-year-old."

The big crane McPherson mentioned at the last Convocation will probably remain for awhile longer because people like to look at it, she said, "and we need to keep our students bright and cheery around exam times."

There will be an open meeting to discuss the layout of the new parking facility sometime before the end of the semester.



## Trying issues

The recent decision to move the path to HPA one and a half feet to the left of its present location should not end simply with construction of the new walkway. The new wayfair is now planned for a position in which it can effect changes not only in the Haverford traffic pattern, but within the entire complex bi-College community as well.

The laying out of the walkway, grading of the surrounding land prior to pouring the cement, the construction of the path itself, and the moving of the lampposts should be accomplished as soon as possible. The current plan to complete the construction at a leisurely pace has its flaws. Students and their guests will be inconvenienced as long as construction is taking place and we believe a short period of greater inconvenience is preferable to a longer period of workmen leaning on their shovels. Rapid completion will safeguard against creating an ugly eyesore and cost overruns, marring

both the Haverford campus and the budget lines.

We also believe that the steps at the Fieldhouse end of the path to HPA should be rebuilt. Currently, the ramp alongside the steps is concrete, and we think a nicer material could be found from which to construct it.

And while we're at it, we really don't like crabgrass much and think that you probably don't either. Why can't Haverford set aside some money for a really thorough program by ChemLawn or another reputable company to come in and maintain Haverford's grass, which is better than Bryn Mawr's anyway?

And we're really annoyed that you can't get a knife with a decent edge at the Dining Center. Carving steak with a spoon is not our idea of a picnic.

We think Bryn Mawr would like it if Haverford could take care of all of this. After all, they go to HPA and eat at the Dining Center still. Let's get it together, Haverford, and show ourselves and our "significant other" college what we can do.

## Spring, somehow

Spring began a couple of weeks ago, but you could have fooled us. No birds, no flowers, no nothing. Just rain, and we wish Bryn Mawr would stop sending theirs to Haverford. All we do is wade around Bryn Mawr in a foot of muck and canoe through the Arch to get from place to place. We've given up going over there. Who wants to die of drowning at a tender age?

Meanwhile the temperature dropped through the floor, and with it our hopes for maintaining the tans we spent all of break promoting on the sunny beaches of Florida and points south. What's the use of getting a tan if we can't maintain it? Time for another mindless video game, as far as we're con-

cerned, until this rainy wonderland has dried out and allows us to waste more time playing frisbee at Haverford or thinking about going to Bryn Mawr.

And where are those squash courts anyway? This is cooperation after all. We're tired of the same old Fieldhouse. We're tired of the same old Bryn Mawr. Let's get the gym going.

Why hath spring vacated? Why can't we write meaningful editorials? Must we punish our readers still more? Weeks and weeks of Haverford sports, Haverford scandal, and insulting Bryn Mawr's weather? When can it end? We've had enough of ourselves; it's time to stop being the sheep of March and get on with it.

R. Pufall:

## What About "That Other College"?

### Letter to the Editor

Get some significant news into your newspaper! Who need interviews or editorials — we want Haverford sports. The space devoted to the exploits of the foot ball team is appalling in its scope; when was cricket last mentioned? Please correct this biased and uncalled-for weakness.

A Concerned Sports Fan

Who is "Miss" Critchell? Is he, as rumor has it, on every team he reports on? This man must be Olympic material; let's have him pick his favorite sport and

GO!

In spirit, Bill Docherty

## The Snooze

### April Fools!

Steve Goggletimer  
Editor in Chief  
(but not really)  
Hairline Chasin'  
Emperor Editor  
(runs the show)  
Penny Chained  
Bryn Mawr Editor  
(really)

Circulation Pusher, Snakeoil Salesman, Misspelling Editor, Misproduction and Lost Copy Dept., Office Person, Featureless Editor, Snooze Editors, Assistants to te Snoozers, Anti-Arts Editor, Assistants to Him Too, Executive Sports Editor: "Miss" Critchell; Bryn Mawr Sports Editor (twelve inch limit), Haverford Sports Editor (no limits here), Graphic Editor, Camera Crew and Great Leaders, Darkroom Bunglers, Guide for the Apoplectic Drudge, Opinionated Editor, Squires, Pages, Retainers, Stableboys, Jesters (lots), Knaves, Semi-Reporters, Ego Problems, Superego Problems, Intemperate Writers, Poets, Pests, Anonymous Callers, Drudges, and Assorted Hangers-On.

The News is a bi-College publication, sort of, serving mostly Haverford with some Bryn Mawr thrown in for color. The News is open to anybody, absolutely. Contact one of the Editors if you dare. Office hours vary. They hang out at the College Inn, which is at Bryn Mawr. Deadlines count usually. If there's a full moon followed by classes on Monday chances are The News will hit the Arch and the Dining Center before 6 p.m. Silly pictures go to Haverford.

## Perpetual Honor Board Head appointed by cabal at BMC



Why is this woman smiling? See article.

### by No One

In a not unexpected move today, George Rosenberger '83 has been declared Perpetual Honor Board head by SGA President Sara Halfabrain with the connivance of Steering Committee and the blessing of the deans.

"We're tired of trying to make the election work," Halfabrain opined, "and ballot stuffing was getting to be too much work. We have better committees to form."

Rosenberger had little to say for herself. Under the terms of the agreement, hammered out Monday in closed session with President Mary Patterson McPherson, the athletic department, and certain English professors,

Rosenberger will remain a student who is paid for by SGA out of its cushion ("she may have to go to work or accept bribes when her tuition tops the cushion," SGA Vice President Shorn Gorsted joked), and will take mostly English courses.

Asked whether other SGA positions could become perpetual, Halfabrain looked thoughtful and said, "I doubt it." Gorsted suggested that "SGA is family anyway, and many times successors to offices are hand-picked."

Charges from a minority of SGA members that the move was undemocratic and silly were met with confident assurances by Steering Committee. "We know what we're doing, real-

ly," Gorsted insisted. "George wants to remain involved, which is more than I can say for most of the women at this school."

The administration is equally nonplussed. "Assembly knows what it's doing, we hope," McPherson observed, adding, "If we can stay in office for years and years, why not George?"

Rosenberger has promised to begin taping all trials in academic cases and keeping the reels in a locked cabinet in her room. "I'll only listen with headphones," she reportedly said. "But we need some continuity in this outfit."

Haverford had no comment, but they will.



## Retired admiral scores Reagan defense plans

by Cindy Brown

Despite the billions spent and requested for defense in the United States, the emphases and efforts of the Reagan administration have and will result in inefficient weapons systems which will destabilize diplomatic relationships and increase the chances for a showdown between the United States and the Soviet Union.

That was the conclusion of Associate Director of the non-profit Center for Defense Information Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., a retired Rear Admiral who spoke on "What Are We Getting for Our Defense Dollars?" on Monday night.

Carroll acknowledged that he brought the views of a military officer to the discussion, that he supported strong defense policies and stated firmly there is "no way that it's time to beat the swords into ploughshares."

### Two ash heaps

His military experiences included target planning for nuclear weapons. "I don't think of nuclear warfare as an abstraction," he said. "There will be two ash heaps, and possibly no history" should nuclear war between the superpowers take place.

He cited the figures for proposed defense budget increases as submitted by Reagan to Congress. By 1986 the United States will be spending a billion dollars a day for defense, two trillion dollars between 1983 and 1988. By 1988 60 percent of the national budget will be earmarked for defense, while the remaining 40 percent will go toward domestic programs; that ratio is reversed at present.

The United States is also slated to increase its share in NATO defense spending by ten percent, to 67 percent of the total NATO budget by 1988. Carroll asked whether the American public had been consulted about what it wanted its tax dollars spend on.

### Over-design

He said that while Reagan came into office pledging change in the way defense monies were allocated, especially in terms of repairing present equipment and improving training of personnel, the armed forces are still plagued with "over-designed, under-maintained" equipment.

Yet funds for personnel are barely keeping pace with inflation, and there are no salary increases for the military this year, while maintenance funding is slightly higher.

What has risen is funding for procurement, for the development of more new weapons "that don't work very well," and as Carroll put it, "continuing the errors" in budgeting that greeted Reagan

upon his accession to the Presidency.

### Winning war

Carroll maintained that defense planners are saying that both conventional and nuclear wars can be fought and won with proper planning and weapons systems. The word used is "prevail," which Carroll called "a euphemism for winning, and they know you can't win [nuclear war]."

Carroll concluded after citing figures that the United States had more nuclear weapons though the Soviet weapons had twice the explosive power. Ours are more accurate and reliable than Soviet weapons, he asserted.

"I see no way in the world" to assign superiority and deterrence capabilities when destruction is virtually assured with present systems. Deterrence "just has no meaning anymore" when both sides can insure destruction of both as well as of the rest of the world.

### Limited war?

The new weapons system proposed, such as the MX missile and Pershing II are all first strike weapons. New tactical weapons, meant for battlefield use, support the "concept of limited [nuclear] war," Carroll stated.

A new wrinkle in nuclear capabilities, the cruise missile, will make a small 21-foot rocket, capable of launching from almost any staging, a new element of unknown danger. Packing the force of a bomb 15 times that which destroyed Hiroshima, the cruise missile will add to a new generation of weapons enabling the United States to destroy the Soviet Union a few more times.

Carroll called the newest estimate of Soviet strength issued by the government "one hundred and one pages of paranoia in print," charging that the

new weapons are "destabilizing," shortening to minutes the time between alert and launching of missiles, creating unverifiable weapons which could not be adequately controlled by arms agreements.

### "No safety"

He sees "no safety or security" in what defense dollars are to buy "when this is what we're out to create."

"The security of our nation and our world depend on a conception of mutual security" in which

the United States is safer if the Soviet Union is safer. Carroll proposed this attitude in contrast to the belief that threat and attrition could deter and if necessary triumph over aggression of any kind, including that backed by nuclear weapons. Our hope is to pursue arms control programs and try to defuse the present situation of arms escalation, he stated.

Carroll believes that based on their previous record of compliance with SALT I and II the Soviets will abide by new arms

agreements. He said the apparent superiority of Soviet civil defense was a "Potemkin village," a facade and propaganda ploy. He told his audience that the Soviets refer to civil defense by an acronym, "Grob," which means "coffin" and in slang "the end" in Russian.

Carroll predicted that if the economy stabilizes and improves by 1984 nuclear arms will be an "extremely important" issue in national elections that year.

Carroll stated, "We don't need a draft"

## Vanin to leave Bryn Mawr

by Cindy Brown

Dean Jo-Anne Thomas Vanin will leave Bryn Mawr in July to assume an administrative position at Penn State, President Mary Pat-

**Dean Jo-Anne Thomas Vanin had a baby girl on Tuesday, March 22. Named Francesca Elizabeth, she weighed 8 lbs. 5 oz. Congratulations from the staff of *The College News*!**

terson McPherson confirmed last week. Stating that she believed it was "very right for her to go," McPherson said Vanin has been discussing moving on from Bryn Mawr for two years.

She has been named Director of the Learning Assistance Center/Developmental Year Program at Penn State, and her duties will include running a research unit with faculty and graduate



Dean Jo-Anne Thomas Vanin.

students. McPherson called the job a "great experience."

Vanin is a graduate of both the Undergraduate College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. She received her Ph.D. last year in the Department of Education and Child Development. She also holds the M.A.T. degree from Harvard.

Vanin was recently named Associate Dean by Dean of the College Mary Maples Dunn in anticipation of Dunn's assumption of more duties as Academic Deputy to the President as McPherson

begins to widen her travel schedule for the Centennial Campaign. McPherson anticipates that Dunn will name a new Associate Dean and announce a new appointment to the Office of the Dean before the end of the semester.

Vanin has served as dean of the senior class and as pre-law advisor for several years. McPherson stated that Vanin is her most senior colleague, having joined the dean's office in 1970 at McPherson's invitation.

## Gwendolyn Brooks reads at Goodhart

by Kris Anderson

"I'm very pleased to see some blacks in the audience. I didn't expect to see many here," poet Gwendolyn Brooks remarked wryly at her reading on March 23 at Goodhart Hall. Setting the tone for her talk, the Pulitzer prize-winning poet commented that "blacks have things to say to other blacks, and I'm going to say some tonight."

Brooks spoke to a large enthusiastic crowd about the "blackening" of the English language, placing herself in that tradition. She cited poets like Haki (Don L. Lee), from whose work she read, as examples of "blackeners" of

the language. She also read her poem "The Mother," commenting that "I believe that motherhood is an elective," which drew applause from the audience.

After reading from her sonnet series "The Children of the Poor," Brooks noted that she doesn't write sonnets any more. They aren't appropriate, she feels, in this "rough, ragged, free verse kind of time."

Brooks read from other poems written for or about children, including "The Life of Lincoln West," about a young black boy. She continued with a poem inspired by her daughter Nora called "Aloneness," which deals

with the difference between being alone and being lonely.

Brooks read "We Real Cool," one of her best-known and most frequently anthologized poems, near the end of her talk. She noted that the poem has been banned in some places for its line "We jazz June," which some censors believe refers to a woman being raped. However, Brooks commented that she did not intend the word "jazz" to have any sexual connotations, and June referred simply to a month, not a woman's name.

After the close of her talk, Brooks received a standing ovation from the crowd, and re-

mained in Goodhart for nearly half an hour afterward signing books.

Entry forms are available for the 1983 College Journalism Awards Competition sponsored by Rolling Stone Magazine. The competition, with categories in investigative reporting, general reporting, entertainment reporting, and cartoons, offers cash prizes and a writing assignment from Rolling Stone.

The deadline is April 29, and winners will be announced May 27. The entry form may be xeroxed from the copy in the possession of *The College News*. Contact one of the editors.



## Peace

Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear more about what the Reagan administration plans in its attempt to expand military power. A few days ago President Reagan announced that he wanted funding for a new defense system designed to shoot down intercontinental ballistic missiles in outer space.

This "Star Wars"-style vision has come under earthly fire, and apparently Reagan announced the idea in opposition to all or almost all of his advisors. He is the President, and he has the power not only to make such pronouncements, but to use the weight of his office to persuade doubters to accept his ideas.

Armed conflicts involving 45 nations are now taking place in countries all over the world. The United States is involved to some extent in many of them. When diplomats and advisors believe a country is important to the national defense of the U.S., an executive decision can lead to direct interference in what most would see as an internal conflict. To many, this is the situation in El Salvador.

And there are those conflicts, historically based, which seem to drag on no matter who is in political office or what damage is done or undone. Peace never seems to come, and despair over solutions is regularly expressed. Such is the situation in the Middle East, where suspicious nations stand toe to toe and the list of wrongs or alleged wrongs stretches back for generations; or in Ireland, relatively quiet now, but far from harmonious.

It is easy for those of us without a lot of obvious power—without the respect age brings, the economic power money can insure, the political power of friends or public office—to feel resigned to the course the world is taking. Our world, the world of the College, is safe, regulated, and for most of us a haven from what is wrong outside.

We take little time with newspapers and magazines; we seldom read in more detail than what journalists choose to tell us. We don't like Ronald Reagan, for the most part, but how many of us could discuss exactly what his budget means for the average American, the average woman, the poor?

The College, together with Haverford, has launched its Peace Studies program, a three-year plan to educate the students of the two colleges in the issues of conflict and peace. Like any education, the individual must decide that she or he is going to take advantage of the knowledge being offered. So far, while attendance at the peace lecture series has been solid, it has not been outstanding; yet the issues at hand are crucial ones. We cannot afford to ignore them or to remain ignorant of them.

It is difficult for many of us to comprehend the thinking behind statements like those of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who has compared the Kremlin leaders with the Nazis, who has all but accused our West European allies of appeasement in their efforts to prevent the U.S. from deploying new missiles in their nations.

For many of us World War II is history, safe in books and a thing of the past. For our leaders, who are almost exclusively men, World War II is a part of their past, a war in which they fought, and the culmination of a series of "mistakes": appeasement of the Germans, refusal to arm, refusal to cooperate with allies early in the war.

Although it is difficult to know for sure, it is probable that the leaders of the U.S.S.R. are of the same generation, with the same memories; and for the Soviets, though they were in the end our allies, war against Nazism became cold war when triumphant Soviet troops occupied much of Eastern Europe. One must imagine that history in that respect is much more seamless for the Soviets than for Americans, who are apt to separate World War II, the war we won, from the Cold War, the indeterminate struggle with which we still grapple.

What do we have to say to these men, whose instincts are to arm and to intimidate, to prepare against war because preparation is the means of guaranteeing peace? We may have nothing to say to them. Their views may be set far past any effort to change them.

Our real options are to work to educate ourselves and others about the facts of arms and conflict, the reality of conflict resolution, and the realization that total war equals total destruction far beyond anyone's abilities to put the world back together again. It may take another, younger generation of politicians and public figures to effect any real change; but that is no reason to resign oneself to the tough-guy diplomacy to which our present administration subjects us.

To do this we must be educated; we must take time to join the organizations which are working for change. We must understand what we are fighting, and fight it. No one is going to do it for us. When you ask yourself whether you can afford the time to get involved, to go to that peace lecture or take that class on issues of war and resolution of war, remember that time for life as we know it is running out.

Admiral Eugene Carroll, Jr., paraphrased Albert Einstein in his peace lecture on Monday. Einstein said that with the splitting of the atom everything had changed forever—except our way of thinking. Unless we make up this intellectual lag, quickly, there may not be another chance to go back and undo mistakes. It has been 38 years since two atom bombs were dropped for peace; yet we are closer to immolation than ever before.

We must believe we can make a difference. We must be heard. There will be no place safe enough to run to should nuclear war begin. There will be no second chance to bestir ourselves for peace.

## Three colleges

Tri-college cooperation has taken new directions recently, and the upswing is a welcome one. The Swarthmore community has resources and opportunities which the two colleges lack, as we have resources which Swarthmore lacks. The meal exchange, new student governmental consultation, and such ventures as the tri-college musical being produced this spring are all firm steps toward a positive three college community. More needs to be done, however, and *The College News* would like to suggest some further cooperative links.

—**Room exchange** has already been broached; yet unless vacation schedules can be synchronized living at Swarthmore may be difficult for two college students, and vice versa. Also, issues of academic cooperation should a student choose to live at Swarthmore and take all of her or his courses there must be worked out.

Yet despite the technical difficulties, we endorse this as an option worthy of real discussion. A dorm exchange is a sure way of drawing the three communities together and demonstrating to each the advantages of cooperation with the others.

—**Library privileges** ought to be extended so that students from all three colleges may take books out of all three libraries. Going through interlibrary loan is a laborious, if sure, process for finding books, especially if the book or books is for a course at one of the cooperating colleges.

—**Customs Week** ought to offer a Swarthmore orientation, and we in turn should offer a two college orientation for Swarthmore students. Students will be more likely to visit the other campuses, we think, if they are familiar with them.

—**Three college student government committees** ought to form to address issues of common concern to us all, such as the Solomon Amendment or the fate of student financial aid. The more we can coordinate our efforts to protest, organize, and lead, the stronger statement we can make to our home administrations and to the outside world.

—**Three college events** such as concerts ought to be organized on a regular basis. Pooling resources for a big-name band or troupe will broaden the cultural offerings of all three communities.

—**Social events** open to all three schools should be funded by the student governments. Transportation can be organized to bring people into the two college community from Swarthmore or vice versa, and an outdoor concert or social as the semester draws to a close would attract students.

The three communities have much to contribute to one another; the sooner the exchange is broadened, the better.

# COLLEGE NEWS

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## Letter to the Editor

On March 21st and 22nd, eleven Bryn Mawr students participated in the first Centennial Campaign Student Telethon. They called alumnae in Washington D.C., Virginia, Maryland, and the Southwest, and raised \$3,470 for Bryn Mawr. With efforts like this, the Campaign to ensure Bryn Mawr's future will be a success. Many thanks to Susan Bickford '85, Emily Fisch '83, Laura Greene '86, Jane Henegar '83, Diana Hunter '85, Enid Kaufman '83, Lucy Leete '86, Verena Meiser '83, Lorraine Murray '85, Zoe Swenson '83, and Lauren Williams '85.

Judy Calhoun '82  
Artemis Hionides '82  
Kathleen McNamara '82  
Tracy Thompson '82  
Centennial Campaign Staff

The next issue of *The College News* will be April 14.  
Letters to the Editor are due April 8.



# Solomon Amendment studied Peace Convocation urges action

The Board of Trustees has decided to convene a committee to study the possible implications of the Solomon Amendment for Bryn Mawr. The Amendment, now being proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives, would require that colleges help administer a program designed to tie together draft registration and federal financial aid. Those male students who do not register will not receive federal aid.

The Committee will be convened by Dean of the Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research Richard Gaskins, who is himself a lawyer. The committee will outline the issues for the Col-

lege and recommend an appropriate course of action.

At Convocation last week President Mary Patterson McPherson compared the Solomon Amendment to similar regulations proposed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the late 1960s and early 1970s. She said that such rules "put universities and colleges, I believe, in the wrong sort of relationships with their students and with the government."

The committee will include representatives from all areas of the College; the undergraduate rep will be SGA President Sara Hathaway.

by Cindy Brown

Bryn Mawr held its fourth convocation of the academic year Monday, March 20 on the topic of peace. "We are at a turning point in history," economics Prof. Richard Du Boff told the audience. "As long as people continue to exist on earth, they will ... possess the knowledge and the means for ending all life on earth as we know it, perhaps beyond recall."

Du Boff emphasized the threat posed to world peace and existence by the atomic bomb. He suggested that today's bombs, with a force 700 to 1500 times as great as that of the bomb which levelled Hiroshima, "ought to be called portable Auschwitzes or global Dresdens."

He also suggested that a common reaction to the thought of the end of the world through mutual assured destruction was one of "psychic numbing," that it could not possibly happen because the weapons would not be used. This belief Du Boff called perhaps "the most fateful illusion in the travels of humanity on this planet."

He told the convocation, "Don't make any mistake about it and don't delude yourselves. These weapons, all of them, are designed and deployed to be used."

In Du Boff's opinion the United States has led the way in escalation, "the search for one more innovation, the last new weapons system which will somehow, once and for all, restore nuclear supremacy" to this country. America has built nuclear weapons into its arsenal. "We are the ones who have made it certain that if there is to be a major war it will be a nuclear one."

Du Boff addressed the pragmatic question of what individuals can do by advising his audience "to oppose and reject confrontational ideology," the kind of ideology that leads to exaggerations, misstatements, oversimplifications and application of a double standard of behavior to the Soviet Union by the United States.

Du Boff told his audience, "I think it would be unpardonable on the part of all of you to feel that some way, somehow you can hold yourselves apart from this issue ... what we're asking is that you be committed individually."

He warned, "You could all be claimed by humanity's 'last epidemic.'" He asked whether despair and resignation were really better than struggle.

"What you do about it is up to you," he concluded.

Two student speakers who have been involved in campus organizations dedicated to finding peaceful solutions to the world's problems. "I don't believe in the 'students-as-jaded-materialists' theory," Martin Hamburger '85 stated. "I think that people, and that includes students, have lost the realization that they as individuals can have an effect, that they can make a difference."

He told his audience, "I tell

them, and you, that they can."

Karen Dorsky '83 stressed the fact that groups can have an effect on the way things are. She added, "The jobs that we will hold as educated people will be jobs with some degree of influence. We must begin to examine what kind of influence we want to have and what the implications of taking certain jobs are."

She warned that the result of non-involvement is tacit approval of "policies being carried out in our name." Challenging the status quo is essential in this kind of informed involvement in all-encompassing issues.

Dorsky stressed that work for peace must not stop with nuclear issues, but must include conventional conflicts such as the war in El Salvador. "Nor can we ignore that many of the poor in this country are young women like ourselves, trying to feed their children despite cutbacks in federal programs," she said.

As to how individuals should address the issues of peace and involvement, Dorsky suggested, "We don't all need to be political activists, but I think we should follow the example of the unions and churches who have integrated working for peace with their other goals. ... There is a role for all of us. We must each find our own way to work for peace."

**Academic advising for Semester I registration for 1983-84 will take place from April 4 to 13 in the Office of the Dean. Sign-ups are outside the office in Thomas.**

**Registration for Semester I will be April 14 and 15 in Thomas, 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.**

## Women's studies option

by Cindy Brown

The Department of History has circulated new major requirements which include a program in women's historical studies as either a major or minor focus. Under the proposed requirements a student could choose to concentrate in women's history and receive major credit within the department.

Under these rules a student would satisfy the usual major requirements and focus at least two of her courses in women's history. A course may be taught in that area, or it may be tailored to the student's needs by means of assignment of research topics.

In some instances courses outside the department which have a distinct historical focus would also count toward the women's historical studies major.

Although specific requirements have yet to be worked out, the department expects to

offer a minor in women's historical studies as well.

The new options in history are the direct result of student input into the operations of the department. Major representatives Ilse Nehring '83 and Gina Marinelli '84 petitioned the department for the minor concentration in women's studies.

The department is planning to offer a focus in Afro-American studies as well. Other focuses may be approved later, depending upon the time and interests of both faculty and students.

The new requirements are scheduled to go into effect with the Class of '85, although members of the current junior class may be eligible to major under either the new or the old requirements.

Discussion by the department will continue, and a final vote is expected this spring.

## Penn sponsoring a forum on preventing nuclear war

The University of Pennsylvania is sponsoring a month-long forum called "Toward Preventing Nuclear War" through the next three weeks. Leaders in politics, science and literature have or will give addresses, participate in fora and lead panel discussions. Workshops and films are also scheduled.

"Only such a prolonged and thoughtful consideration of nuclear war, beyond the vagaries of political trends, can lesson that terrible threat," said Penn President Sheldon Hackney, who oversees the organization of the forum. "Penn has joined with the citizens of Philadelphia to harness the intellectual resources and magnetism of this university and city in order to address the most vital issue of our time."

The forum began March 23 and has so far included a lecture by His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations, an address by Pappas Fellow Norman Mailer, and a debate on the nuclear freeze proposal by Senator John Warner (R-W Va) and former Senator George McGovern.

Following is a schedule for the rest of the forum events, which are all open to the public:

**March 31, 7:30 p.m. (tonight):** *Superpower Conflict and the Vast Majority: Third World Perspectives.*

George McRobies, Chairman of the Intermediate Technology Development

Group, London; Eqbal Ahmad, Institute for Policy Studies. Sponsored by the Social Systems Sciences and City and Regional Planning Departments.

200 College Hall, 34th and Walnut Sts.

**April 4, 3:30 p.m.:** *The MX System and Its Technical and Operational Characteristics.*

Dr. Richard Garwin, Fellow, T.J. Watson Research Center; Andrew D. White, Prof. at Large, Cornell, Adjunct Prof. at Columbia, Adjunct Research Fellow at Harvard.

200 College Hall, 34th and Walnut Streets.

**April 4, 8 p.m.:** *Debate on President Reagan's Foreign Policy.*

Rep. Bob Edgar (D-PA) and former Rep. John LeBoutillier. Sponsored by the Penn Political Union.

200 College Hall, 34th and Walnut Sts.

**April 5, 7:45 p.m.:** *Medical Consequences of Nuclear War.*

Prof. Stanley Baum, Univ. of Pennsylvania; with a film, "The Last Epidemic." Sponsored by Ware College House and the Pre-Med Honor Society.

High Rise North Rooftop Lounge, 3901 Locust Walk.

**April 6, 8 p.m.:** *Debate on Arms Control and the Nuclear Threat.*

Paul Warnke, former Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; W. Scott Thompson, Associate Director for Programs, U.S. Information Agency. Spon-

sored by the Lawyers Alliance for Arms Control.

Harrison Auditorium, The University Museum, 33rd St. south of Spruce St.

**April 8, 7:30 p.m.:** *Films: "The Day After Trinity" (1981); "Hiroshima-Nagasaki, August 1945" (1970).* Sponsored by the Graduate Council of the Annenberg School of Communications.

Studio Theatre, Annenberg Center, 3680 Walnut St.

**April 9:** *Workshop: Education in a Nuclear Age.*

Tony Wagner, National Director of Educations for Social Responsibility. Sponsored by the Graduate School of Education. Call 898-7371 to register.

**April 11, 7 p.m.:** *Psychology of the Nuclear Threat: Alternatives to Despair.*

Prof. Robert Garfield, Hahnemann University; Dr. Diane K. Perlman, Hospital of the Univ. of Pennsylvania; Prof. John Sabini, Univ. of Pennsylvania; Moderator Prof. Ingrid Waldron, Univ. of Pennsylvania.

Van Bel College House Piano Lounge, 39039 Spruce St.

**April 23, 7:30 p.m.:** *Nuclear Strategies.*

Christopher Lehman, Director of the Office of Strategic Nuclear Policy, U.S. Dept. of State; respondents, Prof. James Bennett, Prof. Williams Evan, Prof. Marc Trachtenberg of the Univ. of Pennsylvania. 200 College Hall, 34th and Walnut Sts.

**April 14, 7:30 p.m.:** *Peace Fair.*

Father Robert Drinan, Georgetown; Arthur Waskow, Menorah Journal; Carolyn M. Craft, Longwood College; workshops (call 387-3268) and a Community Peace Fair (386-1530) to follow during the next two days. Sponsored by the Religious Foundations at Penn.

Christian Association, 3601 Locust Walk.

**April 15, 7:30 p.m.:** *Films: "The War Game" (1966); "Eight Minutes to Midnight" (1980).* Sponsored by the Graduate Council of the Annenberg School of Communications.

Studio Theatre, Annenberg Center, 3680 Walnut St.

**April 17, 3 p.m.:** *Nuclear War in Evolutionary Perspective.*

Dr. Jonas Salk, Director, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

Dunlop A, Medical Education Building, 36th and Hamilton Walk.

**April 17, 8:30 p.m.:** *Concert for Humanity.*

Members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conducting; Andre Watts, piano; Wilhelmina Fernandez, Soprano.

The Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Sts. Tickets at the Box Office.

**April 19, 7:30 p.m.:** *Address by U.S. Secretary of the Navy, John Lehman.* Sponsored by the Penn Political Union.

200 College Hall, 34th and Walnut St.



# Ms. editor examines readers through their letters

by Cami Townsend

Mary Thom '66, an editor of *MS. Magazine* since its inception in 1972, spoke at Bryn Mawr on March 24 about a decade of changes in women's lives as revealed through ten years of "letters-to-the-editor." She said that the magazine had over 20,000 written responses to the original issue, and the mail bag has continued full since then. The magazine now receives approximately 300 letters per month, a fraction of which are printed in *Ms.* All are filed in the Arthur Schlessinger Library at Radcliffe College.

The letters, Thom noted, come in all varieties. Some of the senders are simply referred to as "crackpots" by the *Ms.* editors, while others have offered "advice" to the women's movement—one person advocating, for example, the elimination of washing machines and dish washers. But most of the letters are serious records of women's lives, true "case histories."

The stories—often stories of intolerable abuse—are told, Thom said, "without exhibitionism." Thom maintains that the women are writing because they are confident that in reporting the details of their lives, they are doing something important. They believe that "the personal is political." They also wish to establish communication and in that way build a sense of community: they are writing to strangers, but they know these strangers are "friends" and often they discover how much they share through the forum provided by the letters column.

Thom argued that the letters are a potentially valuable resource for future women's history studies. Their intensity reflects the confusion and conflict that has marked the past decade. They also fill a gap in our records that has been left because people no longer tend to take the time to write long, revealing letters to each other.

Several examples of positive change can be found by following the letters through the years—including decreasing job discrimination, improved treatment of women by gynecologists, and credit reform legislation. "But," Thom commented, "issues like credit don't really go away. They just change to other issues, like pensions."

There has been less change in what might be called the deeply-embedded attitudes. While working wives still write to describe

husband mending his daughter's ballet slipper), there has been little real progress in raising children free from gender stereotypes, or in learning to live without homophobia.

This is not to say that there hasn't been a beginning of a beginning: one lesbian college student

## Bryn Mawr alumna on feminism and Ms.

by Cami Townsend  
and Kris Anderson

College News (CN): You graduated from Bryn Mawr in the mid-60's. Were you involved in feminist activities while you were here?

Mary Thom (MT): Well, there weren't many feminist activities. There was a lot of organizing going on which I was involved in. There was something called the Second American Revolution Conference, which was a very large and influential civil rights conference. Then there were both Quaker protests and student protests in the peace movement.

Toward the end of the time I was here there were "students' rights" protests. Students were concerned about what say they had in the courses they were taking, and certainly there was an enormous concern about the *in loco parentis* attitude. Laws governing your life on campus were very strict—all these regulations about where you would go at night.

A lot of that was feminist, because of the feeling that we were being treated not as reasonable adults who could have control over their lives, but as children.

CN: Did you have curfews?

MT: Yes. They weren't completely abolished, but they were loosened to an incredible extent. I can't remember the details but I think that you had to be in the dorm (unless you had an escort) — could it have been after 10:30?

You could sign out till 12, and you could sign out till 2 if you had a place to go, which usually meant a date. You could sign out overnight to an address that you put down.

CN: We would like to move to asking some questions about *Ms.* We noticed in the July 1972 issue [the first after the preview issue], *Ms.* made the statement that "We will do our best to emphasize ads that are of service to women and reflect the real balance of our lives." In other words, 50-70% won't be devoted to things like buying make-up, because we do a lot of other things, like buying cars and so on. And some of the

wrote recently to thank *Ms.* for printing an article that had helped her mother start to come to terms with her daughter's choices; and a mother wrote to thank them for the same article, because it had alleviated her fears about her young son's interest in "feminine" pursuits.

beginning ads were really good, very feminist.

But over the years it seems *Ms.* has had to take a lot of advertising that is questionable in terms of whether or not it's feminist. How do you feel about that?

MT: I never felt—I don't think we ever felt—that we could get ads that were feminist. Companies just don't put them out. What we did feel—what we said there—was that we could get ads that reflected the full totality of what we did.

At the beginning, we went exclusively after ads for goods that had never been advertised in women's magazines. We really broke through that market, and now we — not only us, but other women's magazines — have ads for things like stereos. It had never occurred to people in advertising agencies that women bought cars and stereos.

It was an enormous task on the part of the advertising staff to go out and convince them that this was a good bargain. Now it's the hottest market in the country. "Working women" is IT. They want to know how to reach it.

We did feel that after we had gotten the car and stereo and corporate ads that we could then also go after cosmetic and clothing and food ads — because we bought these products. We know our readers bought these products. And it wasn't the products we were against.

I think it's probably true that some of the copy in that kind of an ad is more of a problem to feminists than the images in a car ad. What we try to do is take the letters-to-the-editor to the advertiser and say, "This isn't the way to sell to this audience, and if you're interested in selling to this audience, you should know that this percentage of people are offended by what you're saying."

CN: Do you feel that you get positive results from that?

MT: Yes. Some ads are changing and some campaigns are much nicer. There's an International Coffee campaign where women are sitting together enjoying each other's company. We thought that was marvelous. There's some wine advertising

*Ms.* has recorded the emergence of the idea of a "post-feminist" generation. In the current issue, there is a set of statements entitled "Young Feminists Speak Out", in which it is made clear that, among young people, commitment to feminism is *not* dying. However, Thom noted that there

is today a very real parallel with the 1920's, the years following the enfranchisement of women.

Today, as then, many people are saying, "We've tried feminism." Now, apparently, it's time for something more "exciting."

that has women out together in bars.

CN: That's great. Instead of the usual man taking a woman out to dinner in a fancy restaurant.

MT: There's another good story on that. There was an advertisement for something called "Club Cocktails." The headline on the ad, which came in after we had closed the book, turned out to be, "Hit me with a club." The implication was obvious: violence against women. I really believe that the advertiser didn't know it: they had a campaign at the same time with a man saying the same thing. But we were upset. We printed a letter in the next issue.

There were so many letters to us, and we took them to the advertiser, and the advertiser got letters from other sources. They finally dropped the campaign and they wrote us a wonderful letter — which we published — thanking the *Ms.* readers in particular for pointing out what the problem was.

CN: Would you reject an ad? Would you say to an advertiser, "This is too demeaning to women. We won't print this ad."

MT: Yes, we would. It's difficult. There are some close ones. We've made decisions that when they're advertising a shaving product and they're showing a leg, that's appropriate—or skin products that are showing skin. But it's hard and certainly we get a lot of criticism.

We reject ads that we think are dangerous to women—like deodorant tampons, for instance, which are not healthy.

CN: It was hard for us to tell looking through ten years of issues how *Ms.* itself has changed — aside from the ad content — and how what the readers want to hear about has changed. But we noticed that in the very first few issues *Ms.* really did a good job in covering black women and working class women. And we were amazed to see a huge article on lesbian love and sexuality. I couldn't see *Ms.* printing something like that right now.

MT: You couldn't? Well, not many of our articles are so long now. We had a feeling early on that we might not be around for

another month and if we didn't say it now, we'd never get to say it. There are a lot of keen issues that we pick up on in smaller ways these days.

I don't see any lessening in our commitment to have articles about lesbian sexuality and relationships. I think we've had a lot of coverage. Lindsay Van Gelder did a piece just recently that talked about marriage from the point of view of a gay woman.

I think we cover black women as well. In a group we talked to, one woman complained that the image of black women that they got from reading *Ms.* was that they are all poets! It is true, we've had a lot of Alice Walker and June Jordan and Audre Lorde. There are a lot of black women activists who are poets. It made us think.

CN: What about the working class black women?

MT: A lot of the people we interview for other stories [are black], but it isn't obvious. We have had some good articles on working class women — one recently by Barbara Ehrenreich and Karin Stallard. But I think what we're missing is voices from working class women. We do publish reports; the issues are constantly in the pages. But it's hard to translate that, to find the voice.

CN: In the past ten years, you've printed several articles on the attitudes of (and towards) young feminists. Do you think that they have changed a lot?

MT: Yes, I think they are very different now, and I think it's understandable. Your generation has grown up knowing at least what the outlines of the feminist movement are about, and expecting different things for yourselves.

There are two ideas that go with this: One is a comfortable feeling with things that women older than you have struggled with for a long time. But the other is something of a movement toward passiveness. I don't mean that there's less activism, but I think that young women feel that more has been accomplished than I feel has been accomplished.

## Bryn Mawr has three Mellon Fellows this year

by Cindy Brown

Two recent Bryn Mawr graduates and one senior are among the first cohort of 96 Mellon Fellows named Sunday. The prestigious fellowships, disbursed by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and created by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, seek to send

talented college graduates into teaching and research to counter the current trend of students with scholarly potential who do not enter academic careers.

Graduates Ruth Herrold and Kathryn Morgan, both of whom graduated *summa cum laude* last year, and senior Kay Cashman were named Mellon Fellows. Bryn Mawr is one of only five colleges

and universities to see three or more of its graduates or graduating seniors named by the Foundation, and the only women's college with two or more finalists. (The other four institutions were Cornell with seven, Yale with five, and Berkeley and Harvard with three each).

The awards include a stipend, tuition and fees and may extend

to three years including the final dissertation year. Sixty-eight U.S. and Canadian colleges are represented, and the 96 Fellows comprise 47 women and 49 men. Sixty are college seniors; the rest are recent graduates.

The Fellows are the product of a widespread recruiting search which called for nominations from faculty members, generated

1,374 applications, and led to interviews for 200 finalists with one of seven regional committees. A national committee, composed of distinguished scholars and administrators, made the final selection.

Between 500 and 600 Fellows will be selected over the next five years.



# Thinking about pro-choice

by Kathy Roth

Women are allowed to choose. As the law now stands, the decision to have children, when, and how many is left to each woman under law. This law does not mean that women now have abortions, for women have always had abortions. A study by the American Law Institute in 1956 estimated that as many as two million abortions were performed per year, as many as 70 percent of which were illegal.

Although many of these "unofficial" abortions were back-alley and coat hanger operations, the Encyclopedia Britannica reports that in 1959 a survey of hospitals indicated a great many abortions, clearly illegal under state's law, were frequently authorized by hospital officials. The abortions were performed apparently by doctors who believed the service was worth the risk of breaking state law.

States made the decision on the legality of abortion before 1973, and before 1973 abortion was a legal practice to all women in only three states. Then, in the 1973 case *Roe vs. Wade* the Supreme Court decided that state abortion statutes deprive women of "due process" under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution by refusing them the "fundamental right to choose whether or not to have children."

Over two-thirds of the people in the world now live in countries where abortion is legal, and yearly these numbers grow as more countries become concerned with the issue of women's rights. Many people in our country, however, would like to reverse that trend.

In recent years much legislation has been introduced, some of which has passed, which runs a gamut of measures to curtail a woman's freedom to choose whether to terminate her pregnancy, including making abortion punishable as murder. As a part of the conservative backlash in this country anti-choice measures are gaining in support both in state and federal legislatures.

The Human Life Amendment is the ultimate goal of the most conservative Right To Life groups. This amendment defines a fertilized egg as a person entitled to the full protection of the Constitution. Under the amendment any woman who has an abortion, and those who assist her, can be prosecuted for murder. Low-estrogen birth control pills and the IUD, both which work by preventing a fertilized egg from adhering to the uterine lining, would be criminalized as deadly weapons.

Furthermore, of the 17 versions which have been submitted to Congress, none provide a provision for abortion as a result of conception following incest, and most

disturbingly, seven versions do not allow abortion even if the woman's life is in danger. The law, which asserts that life is a right for all human beings regardless of age or dependency, holds serious legal ramifications.

The law precludes the shutting off of life-sustaining machines in the case of comatose "vegetables," and also outlaws capital punishment. The latter issue disturbs some conservatives; they are trying to change the title to "Innocent Life Amendment."

But is the government ready to extend this commitment to the poor and the elderly? And does it mean that if a person needs, say, a kidney, that the court can mandate any individual to donate it? Does the individual have the final say over her or his body, or do the courts? These are the issues the HLA raises.

For an amendment to be passed, two-thirds of Congress must approve it. Pro-life forces now estimate they control 50 out of the 67 votes in the Senate and 250 out of the 291 in the House needed to pass an amendment. Bills, however, need only a simple majority to pass, and regulations never even come up before the full Congress.

There are regulations currently being considered which would cut off funding to facilities with abortion clinics (Title X); which would pay for pregnancy tests, not pelvic exams, VD tests, or birth control; which would subsidize only those clinics which advocated either use of the Pill (which only 15 percent of women can safely use) or the use of the rhythm method for birth control.

Many of the laws now focus particularly on minors. The "Squeal Rule" said that a woman under 18 could not have an abortion without the consent of her parents. It was passed, though fortunately two judges ordered an injunction against it, on the grounds that it is unconstitutional. A Massachusetts law in effect for a year states that a minor must have written consent from both parents or a judge in order to have an abortion.

A California state law passed in 1981 requires a physician to report on any indication of sexual activity by unmarried women under the age of 18, though the order does not apply for male minors.

In May or June of this year the Supreme court will be ruling on the constitutionality of these laws. Though proponents of these measures insist that they are to aid family communication, the fact persists that about 70 percent of women in SafeSpace houses for homeless minors are there because they became pregnant. Additionally, as the American Medical Association (AMA) pointed out when it contested

the California law, all these measures do is prevent young women from seeking safe medical treatment.

Other laws are aimed against poor women. On Aug. 9, 1977 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) decided it would not provide funds for abortion except in the case of rape, incest or threat to the woman's life. The poor should pay for their own abortions. An average abortion in this country costs \$285. The average welfare for a family of three is \$241. An abortion is equal to the cost of three months' food for this family.

In Pennsylvania actually the situation is a little better. After the cost of abortion here a welfare family will have \$1 left over (1977 statistics). How do our congressmen rationalize that? Well, we cannot spend tax-payers' money on issues taxpayers do not support. We do, however, spend incredible amounts on nuclear weapons, despite the wishes of most Americans.

Another argument says that, although there is separation of church and state, abortion is in direct violation of God's word, and therefore cannot be allowed. Jehovah's Witnesses, however, can show anyone who listens that the Bible prohibits blood transfusions, and Christian Scientists do not believe in any medical treatment, yet the government would never rule in compliance with those beliefs. What these laws do for the poor, as Congressman Louis Stokes stated, is once again establish the notion of "separate and unequal."

Let us now examine the medical aspects of abortion. The abortion procedure is safe. It is safer than childbirth. Legal abortion has a death rate of one thirtieth its pre-legal counterpart. Less than one percent of abortions performed by clinics in the U.S. take place after the eighth week of fetal development.

It is important to note that candidates for abortion are not "irresponsible single women." A significant number are married women with several children. After all, no birth control is 100 percent effective. Education for Freedom of Choice in Ohio publishes information stating that one out of three couples using birth control will have an unwanted pregnancy every five years.

The Pill is 96 percent effective, the IUD 95 percent, the diaphragm 83 percent, rhythm method 79 percent and contraceptive foam is 78 percent effective. Every sexually active woman who is not sterilized runs a risk.

Perhaps most people are aware of this situation, for the polls show the public to be in favor of abortion as a legal choice. The Life Magazine poll of 1981 showed 67 percent agreed any woman desiring an abortion should be able to obtain it legally.

Of the ten percent who had had abortions, 90 percent felt they had done the right thing. 56 percent of people surveyed were morally opposed to abortion yet did not want to inflict their views on others.

In an Associated Press/NBC poll 75 percent were against an amendment giving congress the authority to prohibit abortions, and 77 percent agreed that "the decision to have an abortion should be left to a woman and her physician."

Even though the country is pro-choice there are powerful people working against that choice. Marjory Mecklenberg, president of Citizens Concerned for Life, was considered for head of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs; she is against providing birth control for teens without their parents' consent.

Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev) introduced the "Family Protection Act" which removes federal child and wife-abuse laws, allows legal discrimination against gays, requires parental notification of a minor's request for abortion, contraception, or VD treatment and prohibits "sex-intermingling" in sports.

Jim Ratcliff (R-Sun City) is against abortion in all situations except in the case of a black man raping a white woman, because there is "a helluva lot of difference" between a black rapist and a white one. Asked why it makes a difference, "Because it does." (*Arizona Republic*, 1/24/81).

Sen. Jesse Helms says "... there is no reason to suppose ... backroom abortion deaths will increase beyond what they were before legislation (if laws are reversed)." Those deaths do not seem to bother Mr. Helms.

Finally, a Right-To-Life spokesperson is quoted as saying that within every woman is the desire to be fulfilled through childbirth. Fulfillment is easier if you don't have a choice.

If you disagree, if you believe women should have that choice, and if you are concerned about the many threats to that choice that are made in Congress every day, then perhaps you will be interested in becoming involved. A group is forming in the Bryn Mawr/Haverford community to be active in the area of pro-choice. This Pro-Choice coalition has two goals, to educate people about the political situation of reproductive freedom and to lobby.

We are connected to Planned Parenthood but we are a separate group, independent to choose our own course of action. There is plenty of room for involvement and there is much to be done; with this issue we can make a difference. Come to our next meeting (time and place to be announced). Because women should have the choice.

(Editor's Note: Kathy Roth is co-chair of the Pro-Choice Coalition.)

## Smaller enrollment

Bryn Mawr expects a slightly smaller overall enrollment in the Undergraduate College, according to President Mary Patterson McPherson. Contrary to some rumors, no increase in housing density is expected during the coming academic year. The College had begun investigating an option for additional housing on Montgomery Avenue, McPherson stated, but received "no recommendation to go forward" with plans to secure this housing from Residence Council.

McPherson estimates that several of the colleges with which Bryn Mawr competes for applicants, such as Harvard and Yale,

will admit larger classes and will go into their wait lists well into August this year. Applications at half of the Ivies are down this year, and the steep costs of many private institutions are behind lower than anticipated enrollments at many schools.

Bryn Mawr may, because other schools will perhaps admit more students, lose a higher percentage of its admitted freshmen to those schools. "I just don't know," McPherson commented, though she expects a somewhat smaller freshman class.

If housing is tight, additional Haverford Park Apartment (HPA) housing will be sought from Haverford, she said.

## Martha Graham to receive award

Bryn Mawr will present choreographer Martha Graham with the M. Carey Thomas Award on April 15. The award is the College's highest honor, established by the Alumnae Association in 1922 to honor Thomas on her retirement as Bryn Mawr's second president. It is given in recognition of eminent achievement by American women.

An artist who has worked in dance for most of this century, Graham has created a body of 171 ballets which display a wide range of emotion and style. Dance critic Anna Kisselgoff, a Bryn Mawr alumna who writes for *The New York Times*, calls Graham "One of the greatest dancers of her time

... one of the greatest choreographers of all time. An innovator of the first order, she invented an entire idiom that made her name synonymous with the unfamiliar art form now known as modern dance.

"A pioneer whose works have spoken eloquently against the crushing of the human spirit, she has been relentlessly absorbed in men's tragedy and comedy."

Graham will bring three dancers from her company, who will perform selections illustrating her remarks upon reception of the award. Kisselgoff will present Graham, and President of the Alumnae Association Barbara Goldman Aaron will make the presentation.



Choreographer Martha Graham.



# Sports



## Swimmers show strong in national competition

by Snoozer Archer

Hours of training not only in the small, sleepy community of Bryn Mawr College with an incredible group of eaters (except of course Terese Grdina), but in decadent metropolitan West Palm Beach with Kenyon College's fanatical swim team, paid off for Margie Martin and Helen Collins who stroked their way to victory at Division III Nationals. Out of 91 teams representing all sections of the great U.S., Bryn Mawr Swim Team came in 23rd at the finish of the 10 to 12 meet.

Part of the credit for their splashing success must go to bizarre coaching that included practices with sharks present (encourages the swimmer to go faster), the constant fear of body-fat testing which kept one's eating at a minimum, and swimming in 69 degree water that discouraged slowing down.

Former All-American Margie Martin was one of only 38 swimmers nation-wide who qualified for Nationals in the 50 Back. This season as well she dropped five seconds from her 200 Back time.

Helen Collins, despite illness and the haunting presence of extensions dancing in her head, set three team records. She did her lifetime best 200 Fly with a 2:13.1, and her best time ever at Bryn Mawr in the 200 IM. Her strategy: try to look like you're not drowning.

Co-Captain Marieke McLeod, who went to Nationals last year in the 400 IM, paddled to her best time ever in the 200 IM with a 2:23.7. After four years of diligent bathtub-swimming, smashing into walls, running into lane ropes, and crashing into swimmers at high speeds, Marieke found the whole experience "worthwhile" and the new pool a couple years too late.

Janet Homyak, another muscle-bound swimmer, has dropped four seconds from her 100 Free time, eight seconds from her 100 Fly and almost two seconds in her 50 Fly during her swimming career at Bryn Mawr. Nicole Hirschfield bettered her previous year's 100 IM time by five seconds.

Other great times were posted throughout the season by a team which now dominates the list of the five fastest times recorded at Bryn Mawr and which had for the first time all members having made points for the team.

Coach Lee Wallington's philosophy has

been that physical activity is a release and that swimmers must enjoy what they are doing, so anyone who wants to free all those pent-up hostilities regarding work, wants to procrastinate a little longer, or wants to eat all the food that is provided for her without gaining weight is encouraged and urged to join the swim team. Potential divers take note; there will be a diving team next year, coach and all the necessities, including the diving board. You too can become one of the few, the proud, the fanatical, and the little weird; the ever popular Bryn Mawr Swim Team.

## Lacrosse opens season, drops one game

by Kristen Steiner

The lacrosse team capped three straight days of action on March 28 with an overwhelming victory at Cedar Crest. All three days pointed towards a successful season.

The first two days of the concentrated action took place in Hockessin, Del. where teams and clubs from all over the country gathered to play. The Sanford Marathon took much of the scheduled two days and featured the U.S. lacrosse team. Bryn Mawr's team was split into varsity and junior varsity squads, one group attending each day.

The varsity squad made the trip on March 26. Instead of full games with two 25 minute halves, the teams played only 20 minutes to a match. Bryn Mawr met up with Smith and a club from Long Island. The team later played Haverford's squad and finished the day against a club from Quebec which fascinated the Bryn Mawr players by constantly rattling on in French-Canadian.

The junior varsity players took the field the next day in a much less accomodating environment. The marathon over, it was possible to separate the squads by just checking the player's demeanor; the varsity squad was sunburned and bubbling with enthusiasm and the JV had mud stains and colds.

After watching the U.S. team play Stanford in a light drizzle, the squad went on to play Lock Haven State and Bucknell back to back in a cold, driving rain.

Players were supportive on the field as some members got their first taste of competition. A third scheduled match was cancelled in view of the deluge, and Bryn Mawr waded back to the van and came back to the comforting warmth of hot showers and dry shelter.

Both squads hit the road the next day, the 28, journeying to Cedar Crest College near Allentown. The varsity went on the field and turned in a solid scoring streak. The demanding 9-4 marg of the final sum was contributed mainly by co-captain Molly Moreno '83 who popped in five goals. Corny Kietzman '84 led a minor insurgency herself, hitting the back of the goal net three times. To add to the scoring, Heather Steward '85 made the remaining goal.

The JV team showed an improvement in teamwork, but when asked who scored, Kathy Bowers '84 replied, "They did," as Bryn Mawr fell 3-0.

The College News would like to correct several errors made in the tenure story in the March 10 issue:

Neal Abraham was reappointed in physics; Raymond Albert was reappointed in the Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research; Joyce Lewis was promoted to associate professor in Social Work; and William Vosburgh was promoted to full professor in Social Work.

### Bryn Mawr Tennis

Wednesday, April 6	Haverford	4 p.m.	H
Thursday, April 7	Immaculata	4 p.m.	H
Saturday, April 9	College of the New Church	2 p.m.	A
Wednesday, April 13	West Chester	4 p.m.	H
Tuesday, April 19	Swarthmore	4 p.m.	H
Thursday, April 21	Moravian	4 p.m.	H
Tuesday, April 26	Ursinus	1:30 p.m.	
Sunday, May 1	Faculty	4:30 p.m.	

### Bryn Mawr Lacrosse

Thursday, March 31	Hofstra	4 p.m.
Tuesday, April 5	Drew	4 p.m.
Wednesday, April 6	Villanova	4 p.m.
Thursday, April 7	Widener	4 p.m.
Saturday, April 9	Muhlenberg	2 p.m.
Monday, April 11	Beaver	4 p.m.
Tuesday, April 12	Montgomery Community	4 p.m.
Thursday, April 14	Swarthmore	4 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19	Haverford	4 p.m.
Monday, April 25	Chestnut Hill	4 p.m.
Wednesday, April 27	Drexel	4 p.m.
Saturday, April 30	Philadelphia Textile	2 p.m.